Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 8:15 Under the BLIOU THEATRE 2:15 8 My Friend from India. COLUMNUS THEATRE 2 8:15 Geisha. DALYS THEATRE 2 8:15 Geisha. EDEN MUSEE 8 Watworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE 2 8:00 Hosemary. FIFTH AVENUE THATRE 2 8:15 Lost, Strayed of FIFTH AVENUE THATRE 2 8:15 Lost.

Stolen. Stolen. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-Evangeline. GARRICK THEATRE-2-8:15-Secret Service. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1:20 to 10:30 p.

Show.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-8 On Broadway.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA 2-8.15 Santa Maria.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2-8.15 Excelsior, Jr.

HERALD SQUARE THEATIE: 2-8 Parior Match and Held.
THEATRE 2 8:30 A Florida Enchantment.
PLACE THEATRE 2 8 Gold Rain.
RISCKER THEATRE 2 8 Half a King.

KOSTER & BIAUS 2-S-Vaudeville. LENINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE-to a. m. to 7 p. m.—Lithographic Exhibition.
LYCEUM THEATRE 2 -8:15 - An Enemy to the King.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN -10:50 a. m. to 10:50 p. m.
-American Institute Fair. -American Institute Fair.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Mary Pennington, Spin-

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from London are that a famine is imminent in British India. A fire broke out in Montreal which destroyed \$150,000 worth of property and cost the lives of three firemen. — The funeral and burial of the firemen. The funeral and burial of the late Archbishop Benson took place in Canter-bury Cathedral.

DOMESTIC.-The State Department received DOMESTIC.—The State Department received information from Minister Terreli that the Turkish Government had granted permission for the families of naturalized Armenian-Americans to emigrate to the United States.

Secretary Carlisle made a speech on the financial issue to a delegation of workingmen from Maryland.

Simon P. Sheerin, of Indiana, former secretary of the Democratic National Committee, has bolted the nomination of Bryan.

Major McKinley addressed two delegations former secretary of the Demorator of Bryan.

Committee, has boited the nomination of Bryan.

Major McKinley addressed two delegations that visited him in Canton, one from West Virginia and one from Pennsylvania.

Receivers for the Bay State Gas Company were appointed by Judge Wales, of the United States Court, in Wilmington, Del.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-It became known CITY AND SUBURBAN.—It became known that only a few weeks before the Chicago Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, W. J. Bryan applied for a place as press agent for a local theatre. — The tugboat Niagara was sunk by the excursion steamer Magenta in a collision in the North River off Cortlandt-st., and two of her crew were drowned, — Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and Bishop McGoldrick, of Duluth, joined the company of Roman Catholic prelates already here: pany of Roman Catholic prelates already here; it was reported that Auxiliary Bishop Farley might be transferred to the Bishopric of Burat Major J. D. Kelley's home in Brooklyn.

The Cornell University Club of New-York

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy in the morning, becoming fair; cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 581₂.

Failure of a train boy or dealer to have The Tribune should always be reported. Suburban residents receive the regular city edition of The Tribune with their own home news

added, two journals in one.

The Tribune, the original McKinley and Hobart paper, has now 1,500,000 readers per week.

PARDON THE REMINISCENCE. So many Democrats who voted for Cleveland in 1802 are now openly and earnestly supporting McKinley that it seems a wanton indulgence in unpleasant and offensive reminiscence to recall the circumstances attending President Cleveland's election, the high hopes it raised in the minds of his unquestionably honest-but, as we think, mistaken-supporters, and the chain of succeeding events which made his Administration a failure. Republican newspapers and speakers have, as a rule, avoided references thereto, through fear of giving offence to conscientious Democrats who, without wholly abandoning their own party, are in this contest-and for this campaign, at least-to all intents and purposes, allies and auxiliaries of the Republican party. In pursuing this policy Republicans have been, as it seems to us, considerate and discreet. But it is useless to attempt to conceal or disguise the fact that the hodge-podge of third parties which gained control of the Democratic National Convention, made its platform and nominated its candidates, has, prima facie, a rightful claim to the name of the parts and to the inheritance of its record, its precedents, its traditions and its prestige. It may be said, on the one hand, that the mob now in possession of the party machinery, its belongings and its name, stole them outright; and, on the other, that the party had put itself in the way of being carried off by coddling the mob and pandering to its passions for many years. However that

It is making the campaign as the Democratic party. Without saying much about the original principles or the ancient traditions of the party, it is marching under the party flag, pretending to be the only old and original Democracy, and under that emblem with these pretensions ask ing support for its candidates and its platform. We cannot help treating the Bryanite following in these circumstances as the veritable Demoeratic party; the party which-not to go back to Jefferson or Jackson-elected Grover Cleveland and a Democratic Congress four years ago. There has been, to all outward appearances, no break in the succession. We are forced to consider the party now asking the suffrages of voters for William J. Bryan and the Chicago platform the same that elected Grover Cleveland and a Democratic Congress in 1892. It should give offence to no one, then-and we do not think it will-if we recall one or two historic facts, which seem to us pertinent in considering the question whether, on the whole, the American people would be wise in continuing this party in power in the Executive, and restoring it to power in the legislative, departments of the

may be, the mob is in possession.

Leaving aside the tariff and all other ques-

which resulted in Democratic success, suppose we consider for a moment what was the attitude of the party upon the issue which it has made predominant in the present campaign. It cannot have been forgotten that President Cleveland's first important act after his inauguration was the calling of a special session of Congress; nor that the condition of the National Treasury was the avowed reason for that unusual step. Speaking for the party of which he was the elected Head, after setting forth briefly the threatening financial conditions, he said: "I believe these "things are principally chargeable to Congres sional legislation touching the purchase and collage of silver by the General Government. Upon his recommendation the silver purchase provision of the law of 1890 was repealed. That was Democracy then. It brought little or no relief. Later, at the regular session, Democratic legislation gave us as a panacea for existing ills a new tariff. Under this we went from bad to worse, with commercial and financial depression, steady deficits in the revenue and a constant increase of the public debt. So we come down to the time when the Democratic party had to offer a new bid for popular support to continue in power. What was it? Why, they simply said that, instead of forbidding the purchase of silver-as President Cleveland had recommended in July, 1893, as a sure cure for financial troubles they should give it free coinage, without limit and without end.

Same party. Same old stubborn, unchanging party! Reaching power in 1892, its first great financial proposition was to stop the limited purchase of silver for coinage. In 1896 it asks the support of voters for a scheme for free and unlimited coinage of silver. Same party! Full of schemes; full of promises; full of failures. But it never before stood itself so on its head, and wiggled its deformed and ridiculous feet in the air, as now.

THE LAST CHANCE, REGISTER!

This is the last day of registration. It ought to be a record breaker. The list of qualified voters will have been completed when the booths close this evening. No additions can be made thereafter. Those who have neglected a solemn duty of citizenship, an imperative obligation of patriotism, can never make good their default. So long as they live the reproach of having deserted when their country needed their services will cling to them. This is no ordinary conflict of debatable policies. It 's an issue of principle, of a moral law imbedded in the conscience of mankind. The Nation's honor is at stake, and if honor goes, security goes with it.

There have been three all-day opportunities to register already. Many thousands of citizens who do not mean to lose their votes, and many others, we fear, who are still capable of feeling indifferent, have failed to qualify. The final opportunity has arrived. We appeal to every citizen who intends to register in the course of the day to make the short and easy process his first first business this morning. If there are citizens who think they can afford to take no part in putting the enemies of honor, order and prosperity to rout, we beg them to think again.

It is the last chance! Register to-day! Regis-

WELCOME TO ALTGELD.

On May 4, 1886, an outdoor meeting was held in Haymarket Square, Chicago, Several thousand people gathered to listen to addresses from some foreign preachers of Anarchy and bloodshed. Their opportunity came from some labor disputes which had been for some days in progress. Taking advantage of this trouble, the foreigners began to parade with the red flag, and several days before the Haymarket meeting the Chicago newspapers, which supported the wageearners in their contention, denounced these Anarchists as mischief-makers, who were taking advantage of the labor grievance to bring about the rlot and pillage which they had been adustriously preparing for through several months. When the crowd gathered at the Haymarket these Anarchist's made speeches, calling on their hearers to arm themselves and fight under the red flag. The situation became so threatening that a force of police was sent into the square to preserve order. The presence of the officers of the law was the signal for more incendiary remarks and calls to the crowd to kill them. At that a bomb, which had been brought to the meeting with a view to murder, was exploded. Several people were killed and a

large number injured. The conspirators who planned and executed this outrage were arrested, tried and convicted. Some of them were executed and others were sent to prison. The whole American people breathed more freely, realizing that it was still possible to enforce law in this country, and the foreign criminals who, driven from among their own countrymen, found refuge in this country only to plot the overthrow of the Government which protected them, learned a lesson of respect for our laws which awed them into harmless ness. Some years passed. John P. Altgeld became Governor of Illinois. Suddenly the whole world was startled with the news that he had pardoned the bomb-throwing murderers, and had not only exercised elemency in their behalf, but had gone out of his way to denounce the authorities who arrested them and the courts which tried them. He placed himself before the people as the apologist for Anarchy, the defender of the right of man to preach murder to his fellow-men and to place in their hands firebrands, bombs and daygers with instructions as to their use. The bomb throwers who had been hanged for the Haymarket murders he canonized as martyrs, and on their living companions he bestowed his distin-

guished consideration. Thus he was well established as a defender of riot when, in the summer of 1894, another labor difficulty occurred in Chicago. Cars were ourned, workmen were killed, mails were de layed, women and children were sidetracked to starve. Local disorder reigned and wholesale revolution was threatened. No man's life or property in Chicago was safe if he disobeyed the leaders of the mob. Then was Governor Altgeld's second opportunity to favor disorder. He refused to enforce the State laws, he gave every encour agement to those who were trying to make Chicago a place of ashes and death, and then when the President of the United States began to euforce the Federal laws which the rioters were breaking he denounced the Government at Washington, and ever since has been trying to undermine its authority. He was a leading figure in the Chicago Convention, and put in its platform the plank promising to rioters future liberty to burn and to kill, undisturbed by Federal courts or Federal soldiers.

Now he is coming to New-York To night he will speak in Cooper Union in behalf of Bryan and freedom of bomb-throwing. He will talk to people who have been encouraged by his acts to think themselves oppressed by tyrannical laws which insist that they shall not kill one another because they disagree over the conditions of their work, which forbid them to burn factories because wages do not suit them, which punish the throwing of bombs into innocent crowds to righten them into joining riots, which compel them to let the business of the Government go on in spite of their private grievances,

Whatever words he may use, this is the le of his teaching as Governor of Illinois. His actions speak louder than any words he can use.

try has known is Mr. Bryan's most conspicnous advocate. His light should not be hidden. New-York welcomes him, and hopes he will open his heart and show the relation of Parsons and Fielden and Schwab and Debs to the great movement for Bryan which he is urging on the "masses." We want to know what murder and arson and bomb-throwing and trainwrecking have to do with Bryan, what the professors of those activities have to hope from his election, and there is no man better qualified to enlighten us on all these points than John P. Altgeld.

AT HIS WORST.

The demagague was seen at his worst in one of the speeches which Bryan made at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Thursday night. On the money question, he said, society is divided into two classes, "and on one side you find the capitalistic class, and on the other side you find the struggling masses. . . They (the struggling masses) do in time of peace produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country, and in time of war they are the only people who save the Nation. And yet these struggling masses are despised and spit upon in time of neace, and the idle holders of idle capital, instead of letting them make the laws when there is peace, make the laws, and when there is war they appeal to the struggling masses to offer 'up their lives to save their property." The impudence of direct falsehood and the meanness of treacherous insinuation are here completely blended. Bryan knows perfectly well that he is making a lying and vile appeal to passion and ignorance when he talks thus. He knows that those whom he calls the struggling masses do not produce all the wealth and bear all the burdens in time of peace, and do not alone save the country in time of war. He knows that the laws. made by representatives of the majority, show great and increasing regard for the working people-regulating the hours of labor, discriminating in favor of the weaker sex, safeguarding children, protecting life and health. He knows that there never was and he believes that there never will be any distinction of classes in an swering the Nation's call to arms. He hopes to win votes by inciting envy, hatred and malice and to accomplish that detestable purpose he resorts to deliberate falsification.

Against this temper and conduct Archbishop Ireland earnestly protested. In such tactics be discerned the most ignoble and dangerous element of the contest. He has been censured for taking a distorted view and manufacturing an issue. In reality those who do not or will not see the truth are to blame. The Archbishop spoke acording to the facts. For conclusive proof of the accusation he brought we refer his critics to the deliberate public utterances of Bryan himself. His most eager advocates may generally go further than he goes in this direction, but not infrequently he outbids them all. He did so at Grand Rapids. It was an odious exhibition of moral depravity.

CONFUSING FUSION.

Confusion is making progress. Naturally misery loves company, and the rats which leave the sluking ship do not suffer false pride to prevent use of the same stick of driftwood. But the practical result is not encouraging to Bryan's managers. They labored for weeks. lost time sadly needed for other work, took many of their most active and effective men out of the fight, got a formal fusion effected. and then sat down to spend the rest of the campaign in wondering how far fusion would fuse. Never has there been more cold and accurate truth told than by The Tribune months ago, when it stated that any conceivable fusion be tween Populists and Democrats must cause considerable losses from both forces. The hope that both could be brought together without serious diminution was from the first so weak that only amateurs in politics regarded it seriously. After some months of experiment and trial. Democratic managers begin to dis cover that they are paying something for nothing whenever they sacrifice the claim of Demo cratic candidates to regularity by any barter with an organization hostile to the Democratic.

It may be admitted that the two factions money point of view. A bird's eye view, so to speak, discloses little difference between the creatures in the swamp far below. Yet the differences look large to the creatures themselves, and they are making a fearful fuss about it. Mr. Sewall, it must be admitted, is the very embodiment of all that the Populists detest, There never has been a principle or professed purpose of that party to which he is not the concentrated essence of antagonism. It required no especial gift of vaticination to predict that some Populists would spurn Sewall, and that some Democrats would spurn any Populist, Mr. Watson helped for a time to keep alive the notion that work for Bryan was really work for Populist ideas. But his latest utterances show that he knows he has been the worse fooled man on this continent. He has listened to Democratic promises and professions so long that it is really too late for him to save his ideas or his party from ignominy. His sole function is to serve as the soft spot for Bryan to fall on, and Bryan is coming down hard. Inside of three weeks he will be bawling that he would have been President if the Populists had supported him in good faith. He will then be telling exactly as much truth as he told in saving that doubling the number of dollars must make them cheaper, and yet worth exactly as much as they now are.

The Bryan party is sure to lose a great many votes because of its fusion and its division of electors with the Populists. Waite, of the Bloody Bridles, Lewelling, of Kansas, and the rest of the queer objects lifted to the surface by the Populist upheaval have sickened so many Democratic stomachs that voting with them will not be considered preferable to a day's fishing. On the Populist side the case is no better. Men who have for years been passionately denounce ing Democratic methods, especially in elections at the South, are not just now in the humor to see their party entirely swallowed by the old Democratic machine, and left with the possibility of choosing one or two electors for an impossible candidate, and with the old machine more strongly intrenched than ever to bar them out of all local and State offices. The men who imagine that a complete union of the entire vote of both factions can be secured under such conditions do not know much about polities. and for that reason, presumably, have been selected to manage the campaign for the silver conspirators.

RAIDING THE CIVIL SERVICE There is nothing in the least surprising in the Bryanite attempt to levy upon Federal employes for campaign funds. The Chicago platform un mistakably expressed contempt for the Civil Service laws and the whole Civil Service system. and served notice upon the country that if Bryan should be elected there would be an immediate return to the old spoils system, under which a civil servant's tenure of place would depend solely upon his subservience to his political boss and upon his promptness in paying campaign assessments. The Popocratic State Committee has merely tried to do before election what everybody knew it would do after election if the election went its way. Of course it was an asinine performance. It was sure to be found out and stopped, and to react with damaging force against its authors. But there is no cause for surprise even in that. When have the Popocrat managers, State or National, done anything that was not asinine, from the first hour in which

tions that entered into the campaign of 1892 | The greatest helper of Anarchy which this coun- they tried to fool the whole American people down to the present moment? The only really surprising thing they could do would be something wise, honest and patriotic,

What action, beyond stopping this nefarious business, will be taken by the officers of the law is not yet determined. No doubt the Popoeratic managers have grossly violated the law and incurred penalties of fine and imprisonment. Of course it is merely a Federal law, and for Federal laws, courts and executives, they have profound contempt. Nevertheless, "arbitrary Federal interference" for the suppression of crime is likely to be continued, and to be approved by the overwhelming majority of the American people. "Injunctions go," in spite of Boy Orators. If these lawbreakers should be arrested, tried, fined and imprisoned, the honest voice of the Nation would say they had got only their just deserts. If they are permitted to go free, they may carry with them the knowledge that they owe their freedom to their own insignificance and impotence. A man often prefers to brush off an unclean insect that has crawled

upon him rather than crush it. But whatever disposition is made of them, the lesson they have set the Nation is not to be ignored. Men said-a few, overcharitably disposed that the Chicago platform was not to be interpreted literally, and that if Bryan were elected he would not do all the evil things promised in that abominable screed. But here is documentary evidence to the contrary. Here is indisputable proof that the platform does mean all it says, and would be interpreted and practised in the most literal and extreme manner, if ever the Popocratic conspirators got possession of the Government. In the platform the Civil Service law was denounced; in the campaign it is deliberately and flagrantly violated. The in cident should mean reduplicated efforts on the part of every honest citizen for the overwhelming defeat of the spoilsmen, repudiationists and looters of the public and private purse.

IMPROVED ROADS IN BROOKLYN.

The opening of a new road anywhere in the vicinity of New-York is of special interest to all riders of the bicycle within that rather vaguely outlined region, the metropolitan dis trict, for, sooner or later, the chances are ninetenths of them will enjoy the addition made to their opportunities for exercise and pleasure combined. Of more than ordinary moment is the completion of the new asphalt and macadam thoroughfare through one of the outlying districts of Brooklyn, bringing the splendid system of highways in Queens County within easy reach of the wheelmen of both Brooklyn and New-York. The formal opening of the Glenmoreave, improvement will take place to-day, and the event will be signalized by the parade of a large number of bicycle clubs and many unattached riders of the wheel. It is an improve ment in every sense of the word. Not only has a long stretch of sand been turned into a firstclass road, but that road affords the only outlet to the eastern boundary of Brooklyn that can be gone over in comfort with a bicycle. The other streets available are so badly paved that since cycling came into general vogue the practice has been for wheelmen to ride to the city line by the elevated roads, which have added appreciably to their business by the carriage of wheels for a small charge.

The agitation for such a road has gone on for many months. Several of the Brooklyn officials took an active interest in it, and in his first mee sage, last January, Mayor Wurster made an earnest plea for this greatly needed improvement. By dint of persistent efforts the needed legislation was secured, and the carrying out of the plan, together with the construction of the return cycle path from Coney Island, was intrusted to the Park Department. In Park Commissioner Woodruff, himself an adept in the use of the bicycle, the wheelmen of Brooklyn found the ally they needed, and, despite all difficulties, Mr. Woodruff awarded the contracts so that the new path was ready for use soon afte the middle of June, and the new road to the eastward was completed by the middle of October. Owing to circumstances beyond control it was found impossible to lay out the new thoroughfare on a direct line, and the Glenmore-ave, improvement, as it is comprehensively termed, comprises parts of four different streets. Only a single block in each of two of fairly straight, albeit with four right-angled turns between the Eastern Parkway and the city line. No other route seemed available, and this will serve admirably, at least until the ex tension of the Eastern Parkway and the open ing of Forest Park furnish an alternative thor

oughfare to the eastern side of Brooklyn. In connection with this work, now happily unished mention may properly be made of other improvements in Brooklyn roads which deserve the attention of all who wheel and all who drive. Within the last month the macadam izing of Bay Parkway, or Twenty-second-ave. has been completed, giving a new way to reach ftensonburst and the shore of the Bay-a fine. broad avenue, with a superb surface of gravel, At the present moment work is in progress or Fort Hamilton Parkway, which will afford another outlet from the southern end of Prospect Park and relieve the pressure put on the famous Cycle Path, and the assurance has just been given that a beginning will soon be made of improving the old Shore Road and transforming it into a splendid driveway between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. With an increasing number of asphalt through routes in the etproper, and fine macadamized roads outside o it, connecting directly with Queen's County Brooklyn is in a fair way to become a wheel man's paradise.

Register at once. No telling what may happen later in the day.

It doesn't matter if you did register last year and the year before. You must register again this year, and to-day is your last possible chance to do it.

> Billy Bryan had a tongue; Now wagging fast, now slow; And everywhere that Bryan went That tongue was sure to go. Before free silver's Sun had risen, Free silver's son had set; The crowds who heard his polyglot Relieved not in free debt.

Register, and get your friends to register.

The man who neglects to register cannot vote and the man who does not vote in an emergence like this is a traitor to good government.

The terrible killing of Theodore Meyer a Ward's Island adds one more to the list of the "harmless lunatic's" victims. There have been many, and there will doubtless be more, because of the way in which insane asylums ar now conducted, by which the presumably harmless cases have a greater or less amount of liberty. But, perhaps, some day it will be recognized that the lunatic, "harmless" or other, is an absolutely unknown quantity, a person whom some hidden train of mental processes may at any time convert into a demon. Then all lunatics will be so kept that they will have no power to kill anybody.

Register! Fourth and last chance! Register!

A handsome registry is already assured, but it ought to be-made bigger by scores of thousands before the books close to-night.

That sprightly trade journal, "The Water bury," which has a wide circulation among jewellers and others, has been doing a little political canvassing on its own account. It has asked the opinions of 150 representative lewellers

taken at random, and doing business in the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, on the question: "Would free silver benefit your condition?" Of the answers obtained, 20 are doubtful and non-committal; 29 are affirmative, and 88 are in the negative. Such a preponderance of anti-silver sentiment, in such parts of the country, is not devoid of

The registry list is citizenship's roll of honor. See that your name is on it.

Flynn, Patrick Henry Flynn, is on the ran page again, and is really quite dangerous. He has sworn an oath, and we presume he has registered it, that if the contract for building the New-York tower of the New East River Bridge is not awarded to the lewest bidder-namely, himself-he will go to court and hold up the whole business for at least two years.

Every vote counts. But you can't vote at all if you don't register.

Returns in the "postal-card election" of "The Chicago Record" indicate that McKinley will carry the city of Chicago by a tremendous majority. "The Record," an independent journal, which has not declared itself for either candidate in the National election, sent a short time ago to every voter on the poll lists of Chicago a circular letter inclosing a blank ballot in the shape of a postal-card, to be filled out and returned. Over seventy thousand of the postalcards have been returned with the voters' choice for President indicated. These ballots are being canvassed by a non-partisan board of four prominent residents of Chicago. The results of the canvass printed in Thursday's "Record" were: McKinley, 57,297; Bryan, 12,809; Palmer, 1,370. The "postal-card election" is being extended over the whole area of doubtful Middle Western States by "The Record." Circulars and cards have been sent to one-tenth of the registered voters of all these States. Returns from Illinois outside of Chicago also show Mc-Kinley's strength. They were: McKinley, 9,362; Bryan, 3,463. From Missouri they were: Bryan, 1,357; McKinley, 1,100. The latter figures are very incomplete.

Three good days of registry deserve a fourth. Make that fourth the best of them all.

The decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the right of the city authorities to remove all obstructions on the sidewalks beyond the stoop lines is another step toward the preservation of public property from private use.

If you fail to register to-day, you commit fault that never can be undone.

PERSONAL.

President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford University who has been mentioned for the assistant sec retaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, to succeed the late Professor Goode, "is," says "The Bal-timore American," "one of the best-known naturalists in America, and it appears to be conceded that a naturalist will be chosen, although an ethnologist is among those mentioned for the place. Mr. Jordan has recently completed a work on the fishes of North America. He was appointed last spring as president of the commission of experts to go to Behring Sea and investigate the condition of seal life. Before going to Leland Stanford, Mr. Jordan was president of Indiana University. In both positions he showed marked executive ability, which, it is said, would be of value in the development of the National Museum:

Professor Herri Moisson, the well-known French chemist, now visiting in this country, is to deliver a lecture at Johns Hopkins University to-day.

Among the new names mentioned in connection with the rectorship of the Catholic University in Washington are the Very Rev. Dr. D. J. O'Connell, recently rector of the American College at Rome; Bishop Montgomery of Los Angeles, Cal.; Bishop Becker, of Sayannah, Ga., and the Rev. Dr. Brann, of this city. It is thought that Dr. O'Connell would be an acceptable compromise candidate.

M. Andrée, who almost started on a voyage to the North Pole in a balloon last aummer, has just pub-lished in Stockholm his report on his researches in Spitzbergen, which were by no means unimportant. As has been said, he will again attempt to reach the North Pole next summer in his balloon, and to accomplish this he needs \$14,000. On arriving in Gothenburg on his return this fall he received a check for \$2,100, and no doubt the rest of the sum will be made up before next July, for the King of Sweden and Norway is as great a believer in the scheme as ever, and has rewarded many of the original subscribers to Andrée's fund with the decoration of the Vasa cross. Spitzbergen, which were by no means unimportant

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some Americans are going down to Venezuela next month to form a colony. The office of the men who have the scheme in hand is in St. Louis. His Weakness.-"Waddington's lost his situation

again for being down late. "How did that happen?"
"Well, he got another fit of staying at home take photographs of his baby." (Chicago Reco

The first issue of "The College Republican" will The editor is William B. Wolffe, of

appear to-day. The editor is William B. Wolffe, of the Harvard Graduate School, and the object of the magazine is to unite more strongly the various college Republican clubs throughout the country. will be a semi-monthly publication and will contain official news from the different colleges, as it is the official organ of the National Republican College Lengue.

No Doubt of It Now.—The Husband (on his honey-moon)—You are happy, darling? You don't regret that you are no longer a child, but a woman?

The Bride—Oh, no, not a bit. In fact, I regret it so little that if I lost you I should marry again.—

The women of St. Paul, Minn, are taking to erect a soldiers' monument in that city,

"I admit," said the cautious Republican, "t the election of McKinley will be followed by total destruction of one branch of industry n prosperous."
"Name it," exclaimed the enthusiastic Repub-Hean.
"The manufacture of Bryan campaign buttons."—

President Harper of the University of Chicago said the other day that four years of experimenting with voluntary attendance at religious services had prepared him to a imit that the success of the

experiment had not been great. He placed the re-

sponsibility of the comparative fallure on the Chris-

tian students and teachers of the university. "I don't see how you had the courage to engage single-handed with the train robbers and finally drive them off," said one of the trembling passengers after the affair was over. "I was mad clear through," replied the conductor, still quivering with wrath. "I thought they were taking a straw vote."—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph," a stanch Demo cratic paper, has been bought by Colonel J. F. Han son, a prominent manufacturer of Macon. He used to be a Democrat, but has become a Republican because he believes in protection. Under the new management it will become a Republican paper.

Trying to Be Resigned.—Little Daughter (of Methodist minister)—Mamma, have we got to move again this year?

Mamma—Yes, dear.

"I think it's a shame!"

"Hush, child. We should learn to look upon it as the Lord's will."

"Hush, child. We should learn to look upon it as the Lord's will."
"Is the Lord going to send papa away to that nasty little town I heard you talkin' about?"
"You mustn't talk that way, dear. If the Lord send us there it is all for the best."
(After some moments of solemn cogitation)—"Well, if I ever see the Lord I'm goin' to tell him what I think about it, anyhow."—(Chicago Tribune.

THE BLUE SWELLS OF POPLAND. Oh where, and oh where, is the Boy Declaimer gone? Oh where, and oh where, is the Boy Declaimer gone? He's gone from Maine to Texas a-talking through

But where'er he be he does not know where he's at.

Oh where, and oh where, is the gold-bug Sewall gone?

Oh where, and oh where, is the gold-bug Sewall gone? He's making good gold contracts to keep his pock-

And those Down East legs of his were never made

Oh where, and oh where, is our own Tom Watson Oh where, and oh where, is our own Tom Watson

And that's where all three will be upon Election

RUSSELL STURGIS HONORED.

HIS FRIENDS GIVE A DINNER AT THE WALDON IN CELEBRATION OF HIS SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY. A large number of the friends of Russell Sturge rathered in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf last evening to do honor to the well-known art critic and lecturer at a dinner given to him on the occasion of his six leth birthday. Among the hundred or more men his six leth birthday. Among the number of the present were many of those who have been prominent in the art circles of this city for many years and in the art circles of this city for many years and have occupied places on the list of off. cers of the most influential art organizations of th

country. Some of them were Richard M. Upjohn, p of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architectus; George B. Post, president of the Architectural League of New-York; John La Farge, president of the Society of American Artists; Howard Russell Butler, president of the American Fine Art 80ciety; Bruce Price, president of the Municipal Art 86. clety of New-York; J. Q. A. Ward, president of the National Sculpture Society; John M. Carrere, presilent of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, New-York: Frederic Crowninshield, president of the Mural Painters; J. G. Brown, president of the American Water Color Society, and George L. Heins, vice-predent of the Pine Arts Federation, of which Mr. Stur. gis is himself president. It will be seen that most of the societies forming the Fine Arts Federation of New-York were represented.

The dinner and the exercises that followed it were extremely informal, the idea being simply to indicate the great respect and appreciation in which Mr. Sturgis is held by the art societies of the city as a writer and lecturer upon art and as a man. George B. Post presided over the after-dinner exercises. The committee that had charge of the arrangements for the dinner was as follows: George B. Post, Samuel P. Avery, Barr Ferree, Bruce Price, J. Q. A. Ward and George L. Heins.

LITHOGRAPHY'S SHOW NIGHT.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE AT THE CENTENARY EM HIBITION OF THE ART-ITS INTEREST.

ING LANDMARKS. Levington Avenue Opera House was tran

formed into an art gallery last night. The walls and the temporary partitions were closely covered with specimens of the lithographer's art which had been collected and placed on exhibition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of lithography by Senefelder. Artists, men and wor en who are employed in the various branches of in dustry which are kindred to lithography and see ral hundred other people crowded the building and looked with interest upon the exhibits which marked the progress of the art from its infancy to the present time. There were many early specimens, and they ooked queer next to the artistic productions of the present day, and they showed what rapid strides had been made by the workers in the profession since Alois Senefe der, poor and dependent, used his re touching .nk, made of wax, soap and lampblack, to

make out a laundry list on a Solnhofen stone Among the notable early specimens were a poster of Buckley's Serenaders, one advertising Dan Rice, "the Shakespearian clown," Sands and Lent's circus advertisement, and a picture of the Great Eastern There were also original lithographs and copies of celebrated paintings, showing all periods of the art and across the stage were stretched two mammoth posters, gorgeous in coloring and fifty feet long All the great lithographic concerns have exhibits in

All the great lithographic concerns have exhibits in the collection. In one of the booths may be seen its lithographic stone engraved by Senefelder, a picture of which was published in The Tribune on September 6. Near it was the model of Senefelder's original press. A woman who stood admiring the Poker supplements from "Truth" remarked: "What would poor Senefelder say if he could see all this?" Many others asked themselves the same question.

Joseph R. Keogh delivered an address in the course of the evening. He was followed by Charles Brank, who referred to lithography as "that which is to are what the printing press is to literature." who referred to lithography as "that wh what the printing press is to literature.

ANAESTHESIA'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

CELEBRATION IN BOSTON OF THE ANNIVERSART OF MORTON'S DISCOVERY.

Boston, Oct. 16.-There was a notable gathering at the Massachusetts General Hospital this morning. The medical profession sent its leading lights to participate in the celebration of the semi-centennial of the discovery of anaesthesia, and leaders in other walks of life joined the medical mes. The visitors were conducted to the old operating amphitheatre, in which the first successful use of sulphuric ether was made, in an operation fifty years ago. Here they were received by Dr. J. Collins Warren and Mrs. Warren. Dr. Wama'a a grandson of Dr. John C. Warren who me a grandson of Dr. John C. Warren, who we formed the operation in which the properties of ether as an anaesthetic were demonstrated.

The old amphitheatre, which has not been in us for more than twenty years, was restored for the occasion, to look as it did on October 16, 1846. The operating table on which the patient lay when put under the influence of ether by Dr. William Morton, the discoverer, was there, and so were the instruments used by Dr. Warren in the operation, which was the removal of a tumor from the

throat.

The address of welcome was by Charles H. Dalton, president of the Massachusetts General Hespital. Dr. Robert T. Davis, of Fall River, followed giving "Reminiscences of 1846." He was a witness of the first operation in which ether was used. Dr. John Ashurst, ir., of Philadelphia, read and interesting paper on "Surgery Before Anadithesia," and Dr. David W. Cheever, of Boston, discussed the subject, "What Anaesthesia Has Dose for Surgery." He was followed by Dr. S. Well Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who contributed a poementitled, "The Birth and Death of Pain." Paper followed by Dr. John P. Reynolds, of Boston, on "Relation of Anaesthesia and Obstetrics," by Dt. W. H. Welch, of Baltimore on "Influence of Amaesthetics Upon Medical Science," and by Dr. Charles McBurney, of New-York, on "The Surgery of the Future."

MISS NETHERSOLE HERE AGAIN.

Miss Olga Nethersole arrived in America yesterday r the third time on the St. Paul. According to Mis Nethersole's own statements, England is near to les ing a countrywoman. She went over last spring the St. Paul; she came back on it; she has spent much of the mean time in riding an American bleyck which she declares is better than an English one, an she has been taught to be proud of the favor of the American public. They did not like her "Carmes" so well in London as they did in New-York.

Miss Nethersole is to begin her season in Brooklys on November 2 in a new play by Giusseppe Giacon. which she has done only once before. That was I Pittsburg, on the last night that she played in Amer ica. She has another play by the same author to when the opportunity arrives. It is in one act an has the striking title of "The Rights of the So Joseph Hatton has made a stage adaptation for Mis Nethersole of his book called, "When Greek Mets Greek." It is a story of Paris in 1780. It will be played for the first time when Miss Nethersole get to Boston. She hopes also to play this season the new work which Sardou has written for Sarah Bere-hardt. It is not yet named. She says that Sardou wants her to play the part in this country, but its not quite settled yet. Miss Nethersole's New-York engagement will be at the Knickerbocker Theatre and will begin in January.

MANSFIELD TO PLAY AT THE GARDEN. A letter which was received in this city yesterday from Richard Mansfield says that he has given up begin on November 23, but he does not wish to in terrupt the run of "Secret Service," and, it may be added, Charles Frohman does not wish him to do so. He says that he will appear on November 2 st the Garden Theatre, instead of the Garrick, th small stage of which would in any case be searcely adapted for the plays which he intends to put forward, but he means to play an engagement at the Garrick in lighter pieces in the spring. At the Garden he will play "Richard III.," The Merchan of Venice" and several of the old favorites of his

are based on literary and social merit. The men in the order of their election are; St. John Smith, New-York; W. H. Rand, 19., Dorchester, Mass. 6, H. Scull, Boston; S. L. Fuller, Boston; Nelson Perkins, New-York; W. K. Otis, Chicago, and B. R. Robinson, New-York.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS IN SESSION. The New-York Society of the Founders and Pa-triots of America held a meeting at the Hotel Notmandle last night. There was a good attendance and Colonel Ralph E. Prime presided. Among those present were Colonel R. Hopkins, George C. those present were Colonel R. Hopkins, George C. Batchelder, Walter S. Carter, Mathew Hinman, Edward H. Hall, John Quincy Adams, John Wisslow, Henry L. Morris, Howard S. Robbins, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, Major Charles A. Hoyt, S. Victor Constant, and General Ferdinand P. Earle, The arrangements for the semi-annual meeting of the society, to be held at the City Hall on November 13, were discussed, and an election of new members followed.

Those elected were Edward Augustus Willard rville Oddle, De Witt Clinton Putnam, John Elder 'Way down among the Crackers he's hidden out of

Orville Oddie, De Witt Clinton Putnam, John Bordie, In. Richard Francis Perkins, Charles Franciskin, Richard Francis Perkins, Charles Franciskin, Richard Francis Perkins, Charles Franciskin, Richard Franciskin, Charles Germond Butler, Stephen Mott Wright, James Augustus Hills, Hanford Nichols Lockwood, Webster Eaton, John Birney Alden and Butley, Budson Riley.